

different species representing 22 families of Lepidoptera (Arnaud, A host-parasite catalog of North American Tachinidae, in press). *Compsilura concinnata* was first introduced in New England from several European countries in 1906 (Clausen, 1956, U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull. No. 1139:97) and subsequently also colonized in other states including California.

*Compsilura concinnata* has been rarely encountered in California. Two records have been published on the basis of host rearings in the San Francisco Bay Area in the Pan-Pacific Entomologist (in 1969 by Arnaud, vol. 45, p. 77, from *Agraulis vanillae incarnata* (Riley) in San Leandro; in 1973 by David J. Horn, vol. 49, pp. 402-403, from *Malacosma* spp. (*constrictum* (Hy. Edwards) and/or *californicum* (Packard) in Hayward).

A mature larva of *Halisidota maculata* (Harris) or possibly *H. argentata* Packard (determined by Dr. T. D. Eichlin) was collected on a house in the Ingleside District, San Francisco, California, in October or November 1974, by Ms. Roxi Berlin. The host larva did not feed and pupated thereafter. The fly larva emerged from the posterior end of the *Halisidota* puparium and pupated within the moth cocoon. A female specimen of *Compsilura concinnata* emerged on February 20, 1975.—P. H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. William E. Ferguson, Department of Biology, California State University, San Jose, whose illustrated talk was entitled, "Entomological observations in Asia, Australia, and some Pacific Islands".

Coffee and refreshments were served in the Trustees Room following the meeting.—F. Ennik, Secretary.

#### THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

The 368th meeting was held Friday, 19 December 1975 in the Morrison Auditorium of the California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, President Daly presiding, with 33 members and 12 visitors present.

The following persons were elected to membership. Student membership: Dennis Morihara, David Wahl, Steven R. Scott, Herbert C. Field. Regular membership: James Saulnier, Stanley R. Nichols, Steven L. Jensen.

President Daly appointed Dr. John Pinto and Dr. T. D. Eichlin to the Publication Committee to replace Marius Wausbauer and E. Gordon Linsley. On behalf of the Nominating Committee, composed of William Ferguson, Robin Thorp and F. Louis Blanc, Dr. Ferguson announced the following slate of candidates for 1976: President, Dr. Fred G. Andrews; President-Elect, Dr. Ronald Stecker; Treasurer, Dr. Paul Arnaud, Jr.; and Secretary, Franklin Ennik. There were no nominations from the floor and the candidates were elected by unanimous vote.

D. H. Kavanaugh showed color slides of the habitat of *Nebria desolata* Kavanaugh in south central Utah, and discussed the adaption of this species of a cold-adapted group to survival in a warm climate. He proposed that the subelytral space, which is enlarged in this species through vaulting and the reduction in size of the hind wing, serves as a humidifying chamber in contact with the abdominal spiracles and documented this proposal with a slide showing subelytral condensate.

The following notes were presented:

**Oviposition Behavior of *Templemania* (Tortricidae).**—J. A. Powell exhibited kodachrome slides and specimens of *T. apertana* (Walsingham) and *T. sarothrura* (Felder), illustrating their bizarre oviposition habits. The moths

were observed near Iturbide, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, during September, 1975. The eggs are deposited in an imbricate patch, as in Archipini and Sparganothidini, and are then surrounded with a ring of multiple rows of large scales placed on end, like a miniature picket fence. The scales originate from the huge caudal scale tufts on the female abdomen that are characteristic of members of the Tribe Anacrusiini. This behavior was reported for "*Aesiocopa*" *patulana* (Walker) by Beebe (1947, *Zoologica*, 32:147) in Venezuela, and was observed for *patulana* again by Powell at Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, this year. Thus it appears that, like other tribes of Tortricinae, a special mode of egg laying will prove to be a good biological characteristic for Anacrusiini as a whole.—J. A. POWELL, *University of California, Berkeley*.

**Antennal Deformities in *Collops* (Coleoptera: Malachiidae).**—Of approximately 14,000 specimens of *Collops* spp. examined, seven specimens with antennal deformities were found. The deformities were fusion of two antennal segments, reduced number of antennal segments, and duplication and bifurcation of segments. The deformities occurred in both males and females of *Collops bipunctatus*, a female *Collops blandus*, and an unidentified female *Collops*. The altitudes these specimens were collected at range from 5000 to 7000 feet. The greater exposure to higher levels of ultra-violet radiation at high altitudes may be the cause of these teratologies. The ratio of 1:2000 (deformed specimen to normal specimens) is eight to twenty-five times higher than published estimates of the occurrence of such deformities.—A. I. KAPLAN, *University of California, Berkeley*.

The main speaker of the evening was Dr. Howell V. Daly, Department of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, who presented his Presidential address entitled, "The Africanization of South American Bees".

Coffee and refreshments were served in the Trustees Room following the meeting.—F. Ennik, Secretary.

## HONORED MEMBERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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